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Like some other great Orientals known to history, it would seem as though the great vices so controlled his nature as to leave no place for the little ones. He won his reputation at a time of crisis by his energy and his capacity for taking responsibility; he convinced the distracted Manchu court that he was their only servant who could deal with the inexplicable foreigner; he showed the famous Empress Dowager how corruption could be developed into a fine art, and in an unholy alliance with her he robbed the revenues of his country and died the richest man in the empire. Yet, despite his greed and occasional acts of wantonness, Li seems to have sincerely desired the good of his people. For this reason much has been forgiven him by those who look upon him as a giant among the men of his time.

F. W. WILLIAMS.

L'Afrique du Nord. Conférences organisées par la Société des Anciens Élèves et Élèves de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques et présidées par MM. C. JONNART, le général LYAUTEY, E. ROUME, J. CH.-ROUX, S. PINCHON. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine.] (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. 275.)

WE have here five addresses delivered at as many conferences by well-known French colonial authorities. Augustin Bernard speaks of Algeria and Tunisia, de Lacharrière of Morocco, Camille Guy of French West Africa, André Tardieu of Egypt, and René Pinon of Tripolitana.

The eminent colonials whose names appear at the head of this article do not add greatly to the value of the work, as their remarks, delivered in the capacity of presiding officers, are brief and general in character. Roume, formerly governor-general of French West Africa, does say some interesting things concerning the control of the Sahara, the trans-saharan project, and the colonial army. Jonnart, formerly governor-general of Algeria, who enjoys to a remarkable extent the respect and confidence of the natives, speaks of the importance of the practical education of the native population and suggests that Tunisia and Algeria cannot be successfully developed in the interests of the European colonists at the expense of the natives. He refers also to the splendid opportunity to develop a formidable native army, but does not discuss this most important question. The remarks of General Lyautey are mostly an appreciation of the French army and of his collaborators in North Africa.

The reader will find much of interest in the principal addresses. Augustin Bernard sketches the development of Algeria and of Tunisia, and discusses the relations between the native population and the colonists. He calls particular attention to the problem presented by the presence of a European population of 900,000, less than half of French origin, settled among a native population of 6,000,000.

De Lacharrière describes Morocco, the country and the people, and very properly emphasizes the important fact that the population is Berber

rather than Arab. The Arab element is much less numerous than in Algeria or Tunisia. He gives a brief account of the French occupation up to the close of 1912.

The account of French West Africa, given by the colonial governor, Camille Guy, furnishes the most satisfactory chapter in the book. Roume justly refers to it as "l'exposé si clair, si précis, si nourri de faits et d'idées". The wonderful development of that colony, particularly in the last ten years, is not generally appreciated. Commerce, which in 1904 amounted to 155,000,000 francs, has about doubled. In that same year 968 kilometres of railways had been completed; 2700 kilometres are now in operation. These figures only slightly indicate what France has been doing in that possession.

With reference to Egypt, André Tardieu reviews French activities in that country since the time of Napoleon I.

The account of Tripolitana and of recent events in that new Italian colony, given by René Pinon, is a well-told story of well-known facts.

The book is, for the most part, a record of French achievement in Africa, told by some of her greatest empire-builders and colonial authorities. The reader will not find much discussion of those troublesome colonial questions which are disturbing the peace of colonial assemblies as well as of the French Parliament, questions which are incidental, and destined to find satisfactory solution, but are of considerable interest to the student of colonial affairs.

As the book has gone beyond the limits of its title, and as so much of French Africa has been treated in these articles, it is to be regretted that a lecture on French Equatorial Africa was not included. The French have nothing to lose, and something to gain from a discussion of the highly creditable work accomplished in that less-known colony. The picture of the French African Empire, in its broad outlines, would then have been complete.

GEORGE FREDERICK ANDREWS.

The Nation and the Empire. Being a Collection of Speeches and Addresses, with an Introduction, by Lord MILNER, G.C.B. (London: Constable and Company; Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1913. Pp. xlviii, 515.)

LORD MILNER is a figure around which still rage burning controversies. He was the representative of British rule in South Africa during the Boer War and the steadfast, outspoken champion of the policy that South Africa should be British. To this day, therefore, Imperialism worships at his shrine and cries out that he saved the British Empire from disruption. On the other hand, Lord Milner's critics declare that he was hard, tactless, and arrogant; that he had no imagination to appreciate the point of view of the non-British element in South Africa; and that if he had had his way, the Dutch republics would never have been given self-government and the present union